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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

ARMY
MEDICAL
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For Period
21 July to 27 July
1946

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Mr. Milton J. Evans, a recent arrival from the United States, joined the staff of the Welfare Division as Welfare Services Officer.

Public Assistance

Returns from 38 prefectures concerning public assistance statistics for the month of June 1946 showed a total of 1,851,639 different persons on relief. Grants totalled ¥32,991,430.

Relief Supplies

Distribution of some 372,000 Kgs. of former Japanese air corps food concentrates from Saitama Prefecture began in the Tokyo-To and Kanagawa-Ken areas. Representatives of the Welfare Division, PH&W, the Tokyo-To Welfare Department of relief supplies, and the Welfare Ministry visited the Asylum for destitute persons near Itabashi Station, Tokyo to observe the distribution and use being made. Approximately 1200 aged, sick persons, waifs, orphans, abandoned infants, and displaced persons were under the care of the asylum.

Hospital Care

A report was received from the Japanese Welfare Ministry on the number of in-patients on relief in 56 main hospitals in Tokyo Metropolitan area as of 31 May 1946. The report showed:

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<u>Number and Type of Hospitals</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>	
	<u>Paying</u>	<u>Free</u>
10 Mental Hospitals	1326	903
22 Sanatoria	2631	1626
11 General Hospitals	1312	295
4 Maternity Hospitals	52	20
9 Contagious Hospitals	950	727
Total 56 Hospitals	6271	3571

Red Cross

The appointment of Prince Tadatsugu Shimadzu, president, Mr. Taiichi Hara and Mr. Asaji Akagi, vice presidents of the Japanese Red Cross society is of outstanding importance in the progress of the reorganization of the Society. It has placed the organization under the leadership of well qualified officers who have a thorough knowledge of Red Cross activities with authority to take immediate action on necessary changes in reorganization and the development of the services of the society.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilians Hospital Strength Report shows 3039 hospitals with a bed capacity of 209,699 beds, 110,759 of which are occupied. For the same period there were 266,587 out-patients treated.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Distribution of Army Horses after Surrender. Following is a summary

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of a report submitted by the Japanese Demobilization Ministry concerning the distribution of Army horses after surrender.

Number sold to officers and men. (Average 300 yen).	13,572
Number sold to Ken horse associations. (Average 300 yen) for resale to farmers (Average 1000 yen).	46,105
Number presented to institution without cost.	7,998
Total	67,675

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 21 - 27 July 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	6
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The production of 76 controlled dental items during June amounted to ¥1,218.329.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

The three months refresher course for the graduate nurses of the Tokyo Hospitals closed 25 July. Program and the awarding of the 83 certificates took place at the Central Red Cross Hospital.

A conference was held with Dr. Oata, Medical Journal Publisher and Dr. Hashimoto, St. Lukes International Medical Center, relative to publishing the Journal of Nursing. Concurrences obtained with C.I.&E. on

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material which was cleared and released for printing. Tuberculosis booklets cleared and will be printed by (The Journal of Medical Arts & Science).

SECTION VI

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Miyayama of Ministry of Education reported that the Finance Ministry had allocated the sum of 253,872 yen to the Institute of Infectious Diseases to further the study of Japanese B encephalitis. An additional sum of 90,365 yen will be granted by the Education Ministry.

The Ministry of Communications reported that as a result of the capture of postal records on Puloa by Allied Military forces no record of the account of the Korean Self Governing Association (chosun Jin Jichi Kai) have been found. Efforts to located the account are continuing.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

A meeting was held with representatives of the Welfare Finance and Home Ministries and the Medicine Control Company concerning the high cost of medicines. SCAP was represented by Economic and Scientific and Public Health and Welfare Sections.

It was learned that request for increase in prices originate with the manufacturers and are screened by the Medicine Control Company, prior to submission to the Welfare Ministry. Recommendations of the Welfare Ministry are forwarded to the Finance Ministry for final action.

Increase in cost of medicines was reported to be due to rising cost of raw materials and labor, with the latter being the most important factor. All Ministries are of the opinion that present prices were at a

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level consistent with operating cost and reasonable profits. In order that SCAP may be able to make a further study of the problem, request was made for report of cost analysis on 25 important medicines.

The question of prices for returned Japanese Army and Navy supplies was also discussed. It was learned that these prices are essentially the same as is being charged for new production. The Welfare Ministry had advocated lower prices but apparently was over-ruled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Finance. The latter ministry advanced the theory that the Japanese people were actually benefiting by high prices since the total proceeds of the sale of these supplies are deposited to the credit of the national welfare fund. The Welfare Ministry pointed out that even though prices were reduced to retailers, physicians and hospitals, it is quite likely that physicians would charge the same price for these medicines as is being charged for corresponding items from new production.

The three interested ministries were instructed to make an immediate study of all phases of this subject with a view to formulating a plan which would permit expeditious disposal of these supplies at reasonable prices.

An additional meeting will be called by interested SCAP sections as soon as the ministries have completed the preliminary studies.

Production

Distribution of pyrethrum emulsion has been made in quantities specified below. The symbol X10 indicates emulsion for dilution with 10 parts of water and X30 indicates emulsion requiring dilution with 30 parts of water.

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Dilution</u>	<u>Quantity (gallons)</u>
Hokkaido	X10	16,550
	X30	6,400
Aomori	X10	1,750
	X30	700
Iwate	X10	1,450
	X30	1,000
Miyagi	X10	4,750
	X30	1,650
Akita	X10	1,450
	X30	1,000
Tokyo	X10	95,080
	X30	22,650
Kanagawa	X10	19,850
	X30	10,200
Shizuoka	X10	9,300
	X30	0
Aichi	X10	13,850
	X30	6,000
Mie	X10	6,400
	X30	2,800
Osaka	X10	20,350
	X30	15,050
Fukuoka	X10	10,250
	X30	1,750
Hyogo	X10	12,700
	X30	7,050
Gifu	X10	2,300
	X30	0
Fukui	X10	850
	X30	600
Shiga	X10	1,750
	X30	1,500
Kyoto	X10	15,800
	X30	0

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Dilution</u>	<u>Quantity (gallons)</u>
Oita	X10	3,200
	X30	0
Nara	X10	600
	X30	750
Tochigi	X10	2,000
	X30	1,750
Gumma	X10	6,150
	X30	2,050
Yamagata	X10	1,750
	X30	0
Chiba	X10	3,900
	X30	5,000
Yamanashi	X10	900
	X30	600
Toyama	X10	2,000
	X30	1,600
Ishikawa	X10	2,500
	X30	2,200
Nagano	X10	2,900
	X30	1,400
Wakayama	X10	2,500
	X30	2,000
Tokushima	X10	3,100
	X30	0
Kagawa	X10	6,000
	X30	0
Kochi	X10	4,500
	X30	0
Saga	X10	1,250
	X30	0
Nagasaki	X10	5,000
	X30	0
Kagoshima	X10	2,250
	X30	0

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Dilution</u>	<u>Quantity (gallons)</u>
Tottori	X10	1,150
	X30	1,000
Shimane	X10	1,150
	X30	1,250
Okayama	X10	1,500
	X30	2,000
Miyazaki	X10	2,350
	X30	0
Fukushima	X10	3,800
	X30	0
Niigata	X10	3,900
	X30	0
Kumamoto	X10	2,000
	X30	0
Ehime	X10	2,900
	X30	0
Yamaguchi	X10	5,400
		0
Hiroshima	X10	5,300
	X30	0
Ibaragi	X10	1,800
	X30	0

Distribution will continue as production is accomplished.

Distribution

Visit to Tokyo-To Medicine Distributing Company warehouses revealed a fair amount of returned Japanese Army and Navy medicaments awaiting distribution. The company officials stated that distribution would be made as soon as reports from the Doctors' Association were received. It was pointed out to the officials that these supplies should be distributed to retailers, and not to wait for the reports from the Doctors' Association. The officials promised to get these items to the retailers in the immedi-

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future.

Shipment of 150,000 cc of cholera vaccine was made by air to Peiping, China, for repatriation use at Hulutao.

Narcotics

Arrangements for the release of Japanese military medicinal narcotics from the custody of United States forces to SCAP approved Japanese wholesale houses were concluded and six truck loads of the narcotics were moved from the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to the vaults of wholesale drug houses in Tokyo. The narcotics were moved under a Japanese armed police guard, and hand-to-hand receipt for the narcotics was maintained through SCAP narcotic control officers and representatives of the Japanese Government.

Approximately 10,000 narcotic dealers in Tokyo-To submitted narcotic inventories and registered between 19 June and 19 July 1946.

SECTION VIII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The acting division chief returned from a trip to Korea during which cholera control procedures were observed and communicable disease control activities in general were discussed.

Conferences were held with the director of the Public Health and Welfare Department, Korea, relative to present and anticipated personnel problems.

Cholera

An inspection was made by members of the Division of the area in Yoko-

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suka, Kanagawa prefecture, where an outbreak of cholera had been reported. Advice and assistance were given relative to institution and enforcement of adequate quarantine and control measures.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. With the higher summer demand, some cities are reporting a shortage of water in certain areas. This situation is not unusual in Japan, but is aggravated this year in the bombed cities due to high leakage from the distribution systems. Greater effort is necessary in these cities to repair or discontinue leaking services and small mains.

Plans are being made by the Health Ministry with the cooperation of the Japanese Water Works Association for the improvement of treatment plant operation and water laboratory technique. Courses are to be given for the education or re-education of operators and technicians, and it is expected that potable water standards will be revised. A plan is being worked out for licensing operators and technicians successfully completing the course which will increase their rating and salary.

Sanitation of Repatriation Ports

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has appointed Mr. Gonda and Mr. Tanaka to investigate and improve sanitation in repatriation ports. Mr. Gonda will supervise all waste disposal and insect and rodent control, and Mr. Tanaka will supervise the water supplies and washing facilities.

Insect and Rodent Control. Conferences have been held with Sanitary Officers from Shikoku, Tokyo-Kanagawa and Utsunomiya. Effectiveness of the control program apparently varies greatly in different areas, according to the interest and activity of responsible officials. Several prefec-

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tures have reported expansion of the program from larger to smaller cities. Some prefectures have an active poster and pamphlet campaign, and at least one is organizing a lecture series for education of the general public.

Scripts have been reviewed for a newsreel on sanitation and insect control and a film on mosquitoes and mosquito control.

Port Quarantine

Accumulated evidence indicates that cholera is present in ports of Manchuria and that ships coming from Manchurian ports should be carefully examined for possible presence of cholera aboard. The same applies to vessels coming from Korea and China.

Eight additional Medical officers specially trained in port quarantine procedures arrived in Japan from the United States for quarantine duty. This will in part, make up for the loss of experienced quarantine officers being returned to the United States.

Nutrition Film

Advice was given by the Nutrition Consultant to representative of the Japanese Recording and Film Producers on a series of educational films to be shown to the Japanese Public on use and nutritive value in the dietary of dried wild leaves.

Nutrition Surveys

Partial data were received from the Japanese Government on the May Nutrition survey. A summary of the results are submitted in the following table.

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Data on Nutrition Surveys,
Japan
December 1945, February 1946 and May 1946

Average caloric consumption, per capita per day in Japanese cities. Number examined in Tokyo, December 1945, 16020; May 1946, 13097; Four cities, February 1946 10401, May 1946, 14,426; Prefectures February 1946, 37,836, May 34,758.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Market</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Gift</u>
Pre-War, 1926	2121	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tokyo, Dec. 45	1971	1080	787		23		81
May 46	1352	775	495		20		62
Feb. 46							
Average 4 cities							
Feb. 46	1675	1092	443		53		89
May 46	1602	1128	383		50		41
Average 18 pref. rural							
18 pref. rural							
Feb. 46	1952	233	75		1613		31
May 46	1951	456	55		1422		18

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies: (Number examined Tokyo, Dec. 1945, 31,965, May 1946, 32,871; Four cities (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka) Feb. 1946, 29,257, May, 30,299; Prefectures, February 1946, 64,513).

				Loss of		Hyper-			Delayed
	Anemia	Cheil- losis	Gloss- itis	Knee Jerk	Edema	kera- tosis	Chronic Diarrhea	Brady- Cardia	Menstru- ation 17-45
Tokyo,									
Dec. 45	6.9	9.7	3.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	19.3
May 46	9.5	7.6	2.9	12.2	4.0	3.1	2.3	7.2	18.8
Four cities									
Feb. 46	10.2	8.7	3.7	6.1	4.0	4.4	2.1	4.8	21.1
May 46	3.0	6.2	2.5	8.6	4.0	3.0	2.3	7.9	19.0
19 pref. rural									
Feb. 46	2.3	10.7	2.5	4.6	1.6	2.1	0.9	3.0	9.8

Source: Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare.

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SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 710 (21 Jul 46)PH, (SCAPIN-1074) Subj: Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan.

AG 710 (21 Jul 46)PH, 21 July 1946, Subject: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN-1074) File AG 710 (21 Jul 46)PH, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 21 July 1946, subject: "Prevention of Introduction of Cholera into Japan".

SECTION X

SUMMARY OF REPORT FROM KOREA FOR WEEK ENDING 6 JULY 46

Public Welfare

Problem of financing the return of Japanese refugees from North of 38° parallel as well as those of the U.S. zone appears nearing a definite solution. The Department of Commerce has requested a cost analysis from Welfare Branch as a basis for levying charges against the Japanese Government to cover the expense of repatriation.

General Relief

Report was made that Solicitation on streets for "flood sufferers" had degenerated in some cases to merely a racket. The matter is being investigated by Provincial Welfare Office.

Training Section

Preparations were made for in-service training course for public assistance workers. The course will be held at Civil Service Training Academy.

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Welfare Supply

Relief supplies donated by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia and valued at over \$126,000 arrived aboard the S S Carl E Todd.

Veterinary Affairs

At a conference of representatives of Agricultural Middle Schools it was decided to delete the veterinary curricula.

A tuberculosis conference was held and it was decided that an eradication program will be pursued.

Veterinary licensure examination will be held in October.

Sex cases of rabies have been reported.

Nursing Affairs

Inspection tours of various hospitals continue and conditions are improving.

Expansion of the Maternity program at City Hospitals is now being planned.

Conferences have been held with Red Cross representatives regarding development of a Red Cross nursing service.

Preventive Medicine

There is an apparent increasing incidence of cholera in Southern Korea. Some of the cases reported have just been confirmed. In areas where laboratory facilities are not available all cases are carried as cholera. Reporting is late from some areas due to Communication difficulties.

The total number of cases of cholera for this period was 1,862 with 1,122 deaths. Many of the cases have occurred earlier but were reported

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during this period.

Reports from all provinces indicate that effective control measures have been established.

Sanitation

An emergency program has been worked out providing for sanitary supplies to be kept in strategic areas and sanitary precautions that are to be followed.

This bureau is to procure all non-medical supplies for shipment to cholera areas.

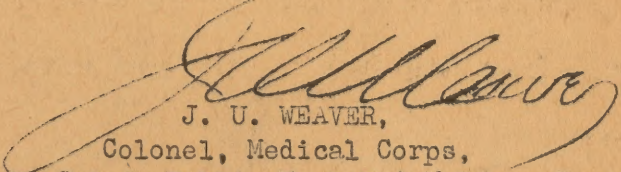
Supplies for civilian insect and rodent control are to be turned into tactical supply depots from which the Military Government units can make the necessary requisitions.

Port Quarantine

The Commanding General, USA MGIK has been given complete responsibility for all quarantine measures affecting civilians. The director of Public Health & Welfare, has been designated as his representative. Cholera control is to have first priority on supply, transportation and personnel.

Nutrition

Composition and nutritive value of "dried Do-Ra-Si" (dried root of *Platy Condon glaucum*, Nakai) was determined. 296 Calories/100 grams.


J. U. WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

2 Incls:

- #1 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 13 July 1946.
- #2 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 6 July 1946.

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Inclosures missing

